



"Nibble" At Farm Electrification

Ask Capital Gains Tax Be Imposed

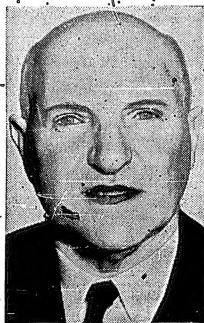
OTTAWA (CPA)—M. J. Coldwell has called upon the federal government to institute a capital gains tax "to catch the speculator who has been taking the cream off the economy".

Returning to the battle for effective counter-inflation measures, the C.C.F. leader declared in the House of Commons on February 12 that "over the last number of years we have seen people take profits out of common stocks, out of property such as housing, and so on, without turning a hand. Years ago, after the first war, I suggested a capital gains tax. I think that one of the most fruitful sources of revenue that we could find would be a capital gains tax, a tax on unearned increment, on all sorts of things, including the stocks that the speculator deals with. He toils, not, neither does he splay, but he has all the wealth of Solomon. . . I suggest a capital gains tax to catch the speculator who has been taking the cream off the economy."

On the subject of price controls, the C.C.F. leader replied, to Finance Minister Abbott, who had

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Heads Britain's Steel



STEVEN J. HARDIE

65-year-old Scotsman chosen by the Labor government as czar of the national steel business, has now taken over his new job. The one-time chartered accountant, who parlayed a \$25,000 investment into a \$90,000,000 industrial empire, has never been a steelmaker. Instead, Hardie has spent most of his life doing just the opposite; breaking up steel as head of a \$30,000,000 industry which does most of the country's ship scrapping. As boss of the eighth industry to be nationalized by the Attlee government, Hardie, a member of the Labor Party, has a tough assignment. But his friends point to his "near-tabulous industrial career as record of his ability to carry out the job."

Condemns Duty On British Cars

OTTAWA (CPA)—Ross Thatcher (C.C.F. Moose Jaw), described as "shortsighted" and "narrow-minded" by the government's policy of placing a dumping duty on British cars in Canada, effective May 31. Speaking in the House recently, Mr. Thatcher stated that this policy was "sacrificing the interests of the Canadian people as a whole to certain pressure or protectionist groups."

"Ever since the end of the war I have heard government speakers urging British industry to get its prices down to competitive Canadian levels."

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S.C.'s New "Villain" Is The "Little Shots"

Provincial Leader of the C.C.F., Elmer E. Roper in his speech on Monday, made sharp reply to a charge from the government side of the House that organized labor was responsible for the inflationary situation now existing in Canada.

The member for Grande Prairie, in seconding the reply to the speech from the Throne had said he would like Mr. Roper to explain "why his party was so happy to go along with labor

With Greatest Power Resources Alberta Lags

SOME MORE GOOD FRIENDS!

This week there are again heart-warming indications that readers are anxious to see the People's Weekly continue to function, expressing views and opinions not usually found in the daily press.

At a large and interested meeting at Viking at which Elmer E. Roper showed films taken in Britain last summer \$15 was collected to help sustain the paper.

Then, the Rosyth, Local of the C.C.F., spearheaded by that indefatigable worker, P. W. Kobitzsch, sent along the "encouraging news that \$35.00 had been collected in subscriptions during the past year and over 400 copies of the paper distributed in the district. Knowing Mr. Kobitzsch, readers may be assured that an equally good report will be forthcoming from Rosyth local this year. In addition to R.W. subscriptions, sale of literature, and C.C.F. memberships, contributions have been made to the organization fund, as well as to the national office, totalling \$110.80. Because there are Rosyth and Viking locals and other "Mr. Kobitzsch's" scattered throughout the province, the C.C.F. is thus enabled to see its organization and educational work.

But the efforts of a few groups is, not sufficient to maintain either the People's Weekly, or the C.C.F. in a viable state. It requires the combined enthusiastic efforts of all members and friends. If you haven't yet done so, fill out the "Friend of the People's Weekly", form on page 5, and thus indicate your desire to have the People's Weekly continue to voice the democratic socialist viewpoint.

(Continued on page 5)

Bolts Party Line



Italian Communist revolt against Moscow control is joined by Valdo Magnani (above) with his public statement issued at Bologna that Italy should be defended against all aggressors, including Russia. Magnani is a philosophy professor and Communist deputy from the so-called "Red Belt." Meanwhile, it is reported that Italy's Communist boss Palmiro Togliatti is hurrying back home.

"New Manitoba has important water power resources," Mr. Roper admitted. "But so have we in Alberta. And in addition we have unlimited coal and natural gas available for the generation of electricity. We

(Continued on page 8)

Farmers Subsidize Consumers

Asks 25-Cent Payment To The Wheat Farmers

U.S. Training Is Costly To Canada

OTTAWA (CPA)—The legal responsibility for the defence of Canadian people and homes is a federal one, and that responsibility includes civil defence, in the opinion of Owen L. Jones (C.C.F., Yale).

Speaking in the House on February 15, Mr. Jones stated that although it is localized in municipalities, "it is still the obligation of the federal government to provide the funds for civil defence. . . the funds should come from parliament and they should be a direct charge on the \$5 billion program that this government proposes to pass at this session."

Training Classes
He called for the establishment of civil defence training classes in the higher grade schools, and for special instruction of teachers

(Continued on page 8)

'Nations Business' Broadcast March 13

A C.C.F. speaker will be featured in "The Nation's Business" broadcast over CBX on Tuesday, March 13, at 9.15 p.m.

OTTAWA (CPA)—Speaking on behalf of western wheat growers, Hazen Argue (C.C.F., Assiniboia) called upon the federal government to settle with prairie farmers on the final payment on the British Wheat Contract at 25 cents a bushel.

Addressing the House of Commons on February 13, Mr. Argue reiterated the demands of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Farmers' Unions, the Alberta Wheat Pool and other farm organizations, as well as the Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities, for a 25 cent settlement.

Farmers Do Subsidizing
Part of that settlement should be made from the federal treasury, he believed, "because throughout

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Presses Price Controls

OTTAWA (CPA)—Canada's top major labor organizations, representing over a million organized workers and a third of Canada's population, placed before the federal government on February 20, demands for re-imposition of price controls and adequate rent controls. The meeting of senior officers of four central labor bodies with the Prime Minister marks the

(Continued on page 7)



PERSONAL STUFF
BY
E. E. R.

In the speech from the Throne in the Alberta legislature there is a clause which speaks about the deterioration of international relationships and predicts legislation to provide for civilian defence if the province in the event of war. I can't think of anything better I can do for this column this week than to, repeat roughly what I said in the House about this section of the speech. "It is indeed a shocking tragedy of the human race," I said, "that just when mankind seems to have unlocked all the secrets of nature's powers, with their great potentialities for abundant life, our race seems determined to destroy itself in the mad suicide of atomic war. I agreed with the need for defensive measures because I believed that the world is threatened by the menace of the aggressive dogma of revolutionary communism linked to an arrogant power-state. I quoted Marshall Tito, who probably knows more about the aims of communist headquarters than anyone living outside the Kremlin itself, when he said recently: 'Only a fool can now question the

(Continued on page 8)

What Is The Third Force?

By DONALD C. MacDONALD

THE CONCEPT of a Third Force is one which has pre-occupied democratic socialists since World War II. But inherent in our thinking on this matter is an error which events have served to clarify during the past three years.



There is a third force. But it is not, and cannot be, a group of nations maintaining a neutral stand with regard to the two basic power blocs in the world. In fact, it can be an effective force only within, and not outside, the non-communist power bloc.

The reason why socialists seized upon the concept of a Third Force after the war was readily explained. We were faced with a world dominated by two superstates, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. We didn't like either of their systems. The obvious course, therefore, seemed to be the simple pronouncement of "a plague on both your houses". And let us build a Third Force composed of western European, Commonwealth and other countries which would stand apart from both the Soviet and American power blocs, attempting to bridge the widening gap between them.

But it wasn't as simple as that—as events have shown. For a number of reasons—economic, military and political—that course proved impossible. The concept of a Third Force, as a separate group of nations playing a neutral role with regard to Russia and America, has long since been lost in the sweep of history.

It is important to review the reason why.

Couldn't Stand Apart

First, the economic reasons. The countries which might have composed a Third Force, as a separate power bloc, simply had not sufficient resources for post-war reconstruction and long-term peace-time development without substantial economic aid from the United States of America. Yet this economic development was necessary for building a higher standard of living. Therefore, these countries could not stand apart from the U.S. Economically, they had to become working partners with America.

Makes Neutrality Impossible.

Second, another consideration, more urgent than long-term economic development, forced itself into the picture. That is, defence against the immediate threat of Soviet aggression. The Soviet attitude made neutrality impossible. A Scandinavian country seeking refuge in neutrality has no more guarantee against Soviet aggression than another in the North Atlantic Pact. In Soviet eyes, any country not with the Kremlin is against them, and there is no distinction made for political creed; communist, Yugoslav, socialist Britain, and capitalist America are alike regarded as enemies.

Building a third force neutral in attitude toward the U.S.A. would simply have divided the non-communist world. No country would have welcomed such a development more than Russia. Therefore, many countries which might have joined a Third Force, but were eco-

nomic so, shattered and militarily so weak as to invite Soviet aggression, quickly gave up the idea. They recognized that it would have been an open invitation to piecemeal conquest by Russia. Therefore, they sought to pool their collective military strength, again in working partnership with the U.S.A., as the only possible means of deterring the Kremlin from using its greater military power.

Finally, the overwhelming majority of socialist parties in the world, upon mature consideration, forsook the simple reaction of "a plague on both your houses". When faced with an inescapable choice between the Soviet and American bloc, there was no doubt, for political reasons, which democratic socialists must choose. They must choose the American. Why? For the simple reason that under Soviet communism democratic socialists would be liquidated. That is the professed aim of Soviet communism. It is not speculation; it is a fact, for the living—or, rather, the dying—proof is to be found in the satellite countries of eastern Europe.

Of Paramount Importance

By contrast, under American capitalism, at least democratic socialists can live, and being alive, can pursue their unfinished task of replacing capitalism with a co-operative commonwealth. Surely this fact in itself is of paramount importance. For while the United States is the last bastion of capitalism, it is also a political democracy, albeit an imperfect one. Opposition can be expressed in

the United States, something which is impossible in Russia. Because it is a democracy, there is within the U.S.A. the machinery for socialist forces to influence opinion, win power, so as to remove capitalism and build a new society; just as socialist governments in Britain and the Scandinavian countries are now doing. Likewise, because the United States is a democracy, and willing to accept the democratic procedures of the United Nations, there are ways and means, internationally as well as domestically, whereby American policy can be shaped so as to use its tremendous resources and power more fully for the well-being of mankind.

Therefore, let us see the existence and role of the Third Force clearly:

The Third Force is not, and cannot be—for economic, military, and political reasons—a group of countries maintaining a neutral stand in face of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. To talk, either explicitly or by implication, as though this were possible is to try to turn the hands of the clock back—a futile and dangerous pursuit in face of the grim realities of today.

Rather, the role of the Third Force is one within the non-communist, or American, power bloc. There it must work relentlessly to see that the policies of the non-communist world, particularly of the U.S.A., are so shaped as to use our collective power wisely in the interest of mankind.

Not Only Socialists

Further, let us not make the

mistake of believing that the Third Force is made up exclusively of democratic socialists, or of countries where democratic socialists are in power. On occasion, when he is not thwarted by the cabinet, Mr. Pearson plays a role which we can support. There are powerful groups in the United States fighting to shape American policy in the direction we seek. In the East, there is the towering stature of Nehru, on our side.

But it is still true that democratic socialists have the decisive role to play in the Third Force, Nehru is with us precisely because he is a socialist.

Moral Force

For socialism represents the moral force which has grown up, within capitalist democracies, seeking to direct its economic and political power for the spiritual and material uplift, rather than the oppression of the common

people. The Third Force is merely an extension of this same moral force into international affairs.

Thus, today, socialists work domestically to achieve their goals through their national parliament. Even more important, they must also work internationally, as part of a Third Force, primarily through the machinery of the United Nations, to achieve these same goals on a world-wide scale. For socialism represents that moral force which must and can claim sufficient public support to shape international policies, even of countries still dominated by capitalism, so that our collective power and resources will be used to build peace and plenty for all mankind.

Ours is the task—and the challenge—to give leadership to these forces. There is no more important task in the world today.

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POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDENDS AGAIN INCREASED

Four hundred and forty-one million dollars of new life insurance was issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1950, the largest amount written by any Canadian life company during the year, and over \$68 million (18.4%) more than the total for the preceding year. The volume of new insurance written during 1950 was greater than that of recent years and represents the substantial total of \$1,736,000 for each working day. George W. Bourke, President of the Sun Life, in releasing the 80th Annual Report announced a further increase in policyholders' dividends effective April 1, 1951, bringing the total amount payable this year to more than \$18 million.

Benefits at New High

The report reveals the strong position of the Company and the continuing expansion of its business and services. Total Sun Life insurance in force now amounts to \$4,462,000,000, or \$276 million (6.6%) more in a year ago. Group business now in force is \$1,085,000,000, an increase of 13.8%. Over \$98 million of new Group business was written in 1950 compared with \$62 million in 1949. Payments to Sun Life policyholders in 1950 amounted to \$121,476,000, a new high bringing to \$2,361,860,000 total benefits paid since the Company's first policy was issued in 1871.

Assets of the Sun Life increased during 1950 by \$70 million, and now stands at \$1,697,000,000, 73% of which is invested in government, municipal, public utility and industrial bonds. Mortgage loans, reflecting the trend in home building, showed an increase of \$31 million for the year, bringing the total to \$188 million, or 12% of assets. The rate of interest earned on the assets in

1950 was 3.61% as against 3.48% in 1949 and 3.30% in 1948.

Distribution of Business

The international character of the Company's business is illustrated by the amount of insurance and annuities in force in the various countries where the Sun Life operates: Canada 41%; United States 38%; Great Britain 12%; other countries 9%.

Mr. Bourke, in his review of the year, discussed the value of life insurance in the fight against inflation, and pointed out that life insurance premiums, while serving to provide protection for individuals and families, also add to savings which, in turn, benefit the nation as a whole through investments for essential purposes. The business of life insurance reflects the voluntary co-operation of the millions of men and women whose confidence and faith it enjoys. In return, the companies have established traditions of service and integrity which are cornerstones of the annals of human endeavour.

Steps Against Inflation

Mr. Bourke offered five suggestions as important countermeasures against inflation: (1) Purchase only what is necessary. (2) Increase productivity by greater efficiency and maximum effort. (3) Finance defence and other necessary national expenditures on the pay-as-you-go principle. (4) Avoid wasteful government expenditures and duplication of service. (5) Increase personal savings.

A copy of the Sun Life's Complete 1950 Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, will be sent to each policyholder or may be obtained from R. A. Couthard, Branch Manager, Empire Building, Edmonton.

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Fines Reports On Auto Insurance

OTTAWA (CPA)—Over 33,000 claims have been paid under the Automobile Accident Insurance Act since it was introduced in 1946, according to the annual report of the act presented in the Saskatchewan legislature by Hon. C. M. Fines.

Over \$6,000,000 has been paid, the report indicated, and over \$2,000,000 was paid in 1950. The annual report of the Government Insurance Office stated "sharply increased cost of repairs to automobiles accounted for the increase in loss payments. As a result the accumulated surplus was reduced by a deficit on 1950 operations to the extent of \$194,538. The reserve fund stands at \$832,575.

In the 57 months from the inception of the plan, the personal injury section claims totalled \$1,577,460, and 8,844 persons benefited.

Largest payments were made under the collision insurance provisions of the act as 21,652 persons benefited to the extent of \$3,570,623 during 45 months.

Public Liability

In 33 months since public liability and property damage provisions were introduced, 2,129 persons were protected to the extent of \$599,876.

Fire and theft coverage was introduced in 1949 and during 21 months 477 persons were paid \$175,265.

The report stated that the Insurance Office is "more certain than ever that we have the world's most advanced automobile insurance plan."

A frog was caught in a deep rut in a road, and in spite of the help of his friends, he could not get out. They finally left him there in despair. The next day, one of his friends saw him, chipped away the rut, and no longer in the rut.

"What are you doing here?" the friend asked. "I thought you couldn't get out," the frog replied. "But a truck came along the road, and I had to."

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SEES CONFLICT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: For some time I have noticed in the "People's Weekly" the apparent conflict of views between you and De Bunker on foreign affairs which, of course, was quite pronounced in the last issue. In view of the paper's policy as enumerated in your column, one wonders why your time, talents and space in the paper should be expended to debunk De Bunker.

Granted that De Bunker is entitled to his opinions and convictions, why should he be allowed regular space in our official publication to express his support of the Communist Party Line? This gives an incorrect impression of our party to those not familiar with it, "comfort to the enemy," and undoubtedly has had some effect in "alienating the affections" of former members and supporters.

It seems high time that those in authority saw to it that space is not given in our official publication to articles that are inimical to its purpose of promoting the program and philosophy of the C.C.F.

J. E. ENRIGHT

Edmonton.

"OUR OWN DEBUNKER"

The People's Weekly.

Sir: It was with mixed feelings of satisfaction and surprise that I read your editorial in this week's copy of the "People's Weekly" under the title "Strange Bedfellows."

Some of your readers will know that on Friday last (Feb. 16th), Mr. Mentz published a similar contribution to the one you criticize in the "Edmonton Journal" under the title "Bewildered." It is with satisfaction and surprise that I read your remarks resembling very closely the reply I have written which is already in the Journal office.

I am surprised at that expression you use twice "Our Own De Bunker." I am not overlooking the fact that Mr. Mentz has a strong following in Edmonton C.C.F. ranks and among Provincial, Moscow-Communist admirers but I am not satisfied that such a following entitles him in C.C.F. ranks at large to the special title of "Our Own."

As you know, sir, and as the readers of this paper know, I have been protesting for years about this pro-Moscow vociferous minority group in our ranks.

The fact that they are there and prominently displayed as "Our Own" is, in my opinion, the chief reason why C.C.F. representation in Alberta consists of just two city members in the Provincial House and none in the Federal field.

As I said in the Journal, I am one of those persons who does not believe that persons who can write such clever pro-Polish letters are really bewildered.

With reference to Alberta C.C.F. I think I could not close in a better way, than by re-quoting the old proverb "Who the gods wish to destroy first drive mad."

JOHN F. MILNER

Fallis, Alta.

Editor's Note: The above two letters are typical of many complaints in respect to the matter they deal with. This situation has been taken care of by a motion passed by the Provincial Executive of the Alberta C.C.F. at its meeting on Saturday last which instructed the editors to ensure that "No material appearing in the 'People's Weekly', except in 'Letters to the Editor' shall be in violation of the official stand of the C.C.F. on any matter."

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 500 words in length.

FOR A CHRISTIAN WORLD ORDER

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The letter of Mr. Barney Nugent in your issue of February 3 deserves consideration. Communism, or what passes as communism, had to come. It was the only thing that could sweep the rotten mess of capitalist injustice and oppression out of Russia and China, but that does not prove that it is the perfect system.

There is not a shred of communism in the present Russian system. It started as straight Marxian communism, but in 1931 it was changed to dictatorial state capitalism, with a lot of unsavory adjuncts. In Russia, the common man enjoys the same communism and the same democratic freedom as the ox that pulls the plow.

The ox works and his owner gives him such feed and shelter as he gets fit. If the ox-lags, he gets the lash and if he balks, he is sent to the slaughterhouse. For the Russian laborer it is the slave labor camp.

We do not know anything definite about conditions in Russia. People who make short trips into Russia under Russian government supervision are not likely to get the true facts, and other sources may be prejudiced.

Why is the iron curtain there so that nobody can get in and nobody can get out? If a housewife has a fine house with furniture and everything in it in fine shape, she likes to have her friends come in and admire it. But if her house is a mess, she does not want visitors.

The iron curtain looks suspicious. If it were raised half of the Russian laborers might be on this side of the iron curtain in less than six months—if they were ad-

mitted and there was work at present wages for all of them.

At the Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in Amsterdam in 1948 it was argued that both capitalism and communism had their faults and defects, and a way should be found that obviates these defects.

From the teachings of the Bible it follows that the things God created, the natural resources, God created for all His children and every man, woman and child on earth has an equal right and claim to them.

All the leading Protestant churches have passed resolutions denouncing the capitalist system as unjust and oppressive, and calling on laymen to find ways and means to overcome the injustice.

In the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" published some sixty years ago, the Pope says that the capitalists have acquired their great wealth unjustly by profiteering and exploiting.

It follows that the state has a perfect right to confiscate the wealth of the capitalists and use it for the welfare of all but what rightfully belongs to a man is sacred and the state must not take it from him.

Under the teachings of the Bible you can organize a system under which, there is no profiteering and exploiting, and everybody owns what is rightfully his, but no more. That would be the Christian World Order.

F. J. LANG.

Goodsoil, Sask.

PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: T. C. Douglas is certainly speaking along with people everywhere when he says the people of Saskatchewan are not prepared "to send their sons to be slaughtered in foreign fields to bolster up discredited regimes". Gallup polls,

500 WORD LIMIT

With some letter writers experiencing some difficulty in keeping their letters down to 500 words, the word limit for letters to this column has now been extended to 500 words. In future this limit will be strictly adhered to. We have some letters on hand now running from 600 to 1,000 words. If the writers wish to revise them to meet the 500 word limit, we will be glad to forward them on request.—Editor.

radio polls, public meetings, and any average thinking person you meet will verify this feeling.

Democracy does not mean much if it is to be flouted by "discredited" regimes such as those of Syngman Rhee, Chiang, Bao Dai, or Franco, or with various capitalist dictatorships in Central and South America.

Democracy is an empty word if it supports or tolerates such prejudices as the Negro-hating and witch-hunting in the U.S., or the Duplessis brand of public graft, corruption and intimidation.

Democracy stands condemned if it has so little regard for principles as to countenance such betrayals as the release and possible use of German and Japanese war criminals and military cliques.

The facts are that all these things are either being tolerated or actively promoted and mobilized under the banner of democracy and freedom. As a result, a war against the U.S.S.R. would see us marching in support of evils which match the most lurid anti-Soviet accusations. We would thus be at war on behalf of injustice.

"Peace with justice" was included in Premier Douglas' demand this month. This raises the question as to what can be done to attain that end.

If we desired to end a feud between our family and another, obvious steps would be:

1. To make it clear that our intentions were the best.
2. To avoid tossing insults and accusations, even if justified.
3. To turn family wrath on any member who insisted on continuance of provocative words or actions.

4. To convince ourselves that "saving face" is not so important as saving lives.

5. To assume that an adversary already devastated by feuding will welcome and play his part in peaceful settlement when convinced of our good faith.

The necessity of applying these steps to the current international feud is obvious. It is questionable if any objective which could be gained by atomic war is worth the price. Certainly, there would be small satisfaction for us to survey the ruins of the world and say, "Well, at least we got Chiang, and Rhee, and Krupp back in the saddle!"

H. E. BRONSON,

Cherhill.

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DEMAND FOR CONTROLS

THERE have been few occasions in the Canadian House of Commons when the Tories voted with the C.C.F. members in support of a C.C.F. motion. It happened last week. The C.C.F. motion was an amendment to the Speech from the Throne deploring the neglect of the government to impose price controls to curb growing inflation.

The Tory vote does not indicate anything but a fear of going directly against public opinion. All of the labor organizations of the country have demanded the imposition of controls to prevent a further spiralling of prices. The farm organizations have made a similar demand. A public opinion poll taken some time ago went 75 per cent for controls. The people of Canada are demanding action from their government to stop runaway prices and curb the profiteers. The Tories didn't dare to fly in the face of this public feeling.

But it must not be overlooked that it has been the C.C.F. in parliament and out of it, which has kept up the fight for price controls. The wholesale robbery which has been taking place during the past months would have been nipped in the bud if the C.C.F. had had its way.

From 1941, when controls were instituted, until 1946, the price index rose 4.1 points, from 115.8 to 119.9. Their controls were removed. In the five years since the war prices have soared by more than 50 points, from 119.9 to well over 170. No better evidence of the value of controls could be given than the contrasting of the two periods, from 1941 to 1946 and from 1946 to 1951.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY POLICY

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY is the official organ of the C.C.F. It is right and proper that readers of the paper should expect that the columns of the paper should not carry, except in the letter-columns, material which is in violation of C.C.F. policy. Everyone will therefore approve of the resolution passed unanimously by the provincial executive of the C.C.F. acting as the editorial board, directing the editors of the paper: "To ensure that no material appearing in *The People's Weekly*, except in letters to the editor, shall be in violation of the policies of the C.C.F."

The C.C.F., through decisions of its conventions, speaks with a clear voice on public questions. The voice of one of its official organs should be equally clear. This is not possible if views conflicting with C.C.F. policies, especially if they are expressed by persons who hold official positions, are printed in any part of the paper except that devoted to letters to the editor which are clearly understood to be not necessarily expressing the opinions of the paper or the C.C.F.

Writers submitting articles for publication in sections of the paper other than the letter columns are asked to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the executive resolution.

THEIR "SELF-CRITICISM"

COMMUNISTS in this country are fond of claiming that freedom of speech is represented in Communist parties and countries by what is called "self-criticism." But it should be noted that none of this "criticism" is ever directed against the powers-that-be. It is always very much "self."

A good example is the recent "confession" of Gerhart Eisler, former top man in the U.S. Communist Party. He escaped from the United States after being charged with passport fraud and got to East Germany where he was given a job as a professor in Leipzig University. Recently he failed to be given a seat on the East German party's Central Committee. He has explained why. "Confessing that twenty years ago he had committed the crime of 'conciliationism' by favoring an alliance with Socialism, Eisler said: 'A conciliationist cannot be an honest Communist, cannot be a Marxist-Leninist, cannot be an honest friend of the Soviet Union, cannot be an honest disciple of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Stalin'."

Behind the iron curtain you crawl or else. And even "confessions" don't always save the crawlers. Sometimes the C.C.F. is criticized for even a mild form of discipline. But at least one can get out of the C.C.F. and still live.

An example of the sort of loyal support that keeps the C.C.F. a live and vigorous organization, is the work of the Rosyth local under the leadership of Mr. P. W. Kobitzsch as reported in this issue.

THE THIRD COLUMN

'AND IT'S PUBLICLY OWNED, TOO!

Peter Inglis,
Southern Correspondent,

Edmonton Journal, Feb. 16:

"A new statistic shows that last year the London Underground carried 641,000,000 passengers—or twelve times the entire population of Great Britain.

"What is miraculous is that it performed this record-breaking job with an absence of confusion and a comfort unknown on any other mass-transportation system on earth.

"This explains why we couldn't help a rather patronizing smile the other day when a man from Toronto started boasting of the glories of his city's new (and as yet unfinished) light subway. He picked the wrong audience. We just happen to believe that the London Underground is the Eighth Wonder of the world."

"NATIONAL BABY"

"Newsweek", Feb. 26:

"In 1949, Sarah Campion, a 40-year-old British writer, had her first baby under the National Health scheme.

"Mrs. Campion put her trust in the Ministry of Health. There followed many weeks of government red tape, insurance cards, queues, and public examinations, ending in the normal birth of her son, Philip. Through it all, Mrs. Campion kept a diary, now published in book form under the title 'National Baby'. The wise and witty little volume probably tells more about Britain's health service than do a dozen prosy government pamphlets.

"Mrs. Campion's reactions to the lack of privacy in the prenatal clinics were at first violent and aggressive.

"Compensations: But when she examined her grievance and set it besides her blessings 'it looked a very piffing little grievance indeed'. Along with the other 'Mums' at the clinic and hospital, she grieved detached about the 'goldfish-in-a-bowl' conditions. 'I'm getting so much—the best of care and attention, the sure knowledge that if anything goes wrong . . . I'm in the best possible place to have it put right—that privacy doesn't matter when set in the balance against these gains', she reasoned.

"Not the least of these gains was the financial saving. The charge for private doctors and nursing home would have been about \$500. Under the N.H.S., the Campions paid a total of \$37 from which was deducted \$22.50, the cash maternity benefit after Philip's birth, making a total of \$14.50."

SAME OLD STUFF!

Aneurin Bevan,

in British House of Commons:

"One has only to read a Communist thesis today to see that it has not changed in the 100 years since Karl Marx wrote it, and I am a considerable student of Karl Marx."

FOOTPRINTS

By J. P. GRIFFIN



"He said unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son—and from that hour that disciple took her into his own home."

A PAMPHLET recently issued by an insurance company makes, in part, the following assertion: "Income is the basis of all your financial plans." It makes the worthwhile things in life available to you, and to those who look to you for support. When income stops—the joys of living stop, too."

This is why we have trades unions. They are formed for the purpose of giving their members a parity in bargaining power so that, by increasing their incomes, they may the better be able to provide for the needs of themselves and their dependents. The simple fact is that the worker looks upon the care of women and children as a sacred obligation.

But the capitalist sees the care of children from a different angle. To him it is a cost upon production, and the more fat there is upon the ribs of little children, the less fat there is upon the ribs of the sacred cow of profit. In protecting this sacred cow men will go to almost unbelievable lengths. In 1892 the A.F. of L. sought to obtain a new contract for the workers in Carnegie steel mills. The manager refused this demand, and also a request for higher wages, saying that the scales of wages in use are "in all respects the most liberal that can be offered." He then called to the plant a number of Pinkerton detectives who, opening fire upon the crowd, killed seven of the workers and wounded many more. For the next

40 years the makers of the nation's most basic product lived in abject poverty. During the next 15 years the cost of living rose by 22%, while the income of the workers fell between 5% and 40% in the same period of time. In the 17 years before the strike, Carnegie Steel made a profit of \$27 million. In the nine years following the strike Carnegie Steel made a profit of \$106 million, and in 1937 the average wage in steel was only \$560.00 per year. (See Elaine Austin in *The Labor Story*.)

In an editorial in its issue of February 10, 1951, Collier's, "speaking only of the United States as the world's leading capitalist country," ventures the opinion "that it is more than a coincidence that our freedom has flourished and our strength has grown for more than 150 years under that system." Whose freedom grew in 1892? Carnegie Steel's? Whose income almost stopped, and whose joy of living almost stopped, for 40 years? The employees of Carnegie Steel. After the—to him—successful conclusion of the strike, Mr. Carnegie wired, "Life worth living again!" In the words of the insurance company, income again formed the basis of his financial plans—including the endowment of libraries. But the libraries were paid for by hungry children, by ailing grandparents, by worried mothers and by tired fathers, folk whose names are known to someone, and out of whose struggle we inherit the better wages of today.

Timely Topics

By William Irvine
Director of C.C.F. Organization

POLITICAL FREEDOM

A Reuters dispatch which was carried in the "Edmonton Journal" told of a member of the British parliament and his brother, both staunch Conservatives, who had become supporters of the World Peace Movement. This is the same movement which some members of the

F.U.A. support and which has caused a furore in the Alberta Farmers' organization.

Peter Woodward, highly-trusted Conservative party campaigner, who was his party's choice

to oppose Prime Minister Attlee in the last election, announced his support of the World Peace movement. It was stated that Woodward had been converted by his twin brother who was also a staunch Conservative, and who had attended the Warsaw and Sheffield Peace Congresses. So far there has been no word of any disciplinary action on the part of Mr. Churchill or other officials of his party. Up to the time of writing there have been no resignations of the Tory executive nor has there been any clamor of women members of the Conservative party to resign because Mr. Woodward believes in peace.

The resignation of certain members of the F.U.A. Board because

disciplinary action against two other board members for supporting the same so-called peace movement had been delayed, gives added significance to this British incident. There is, of course, nothing in the constitution of the F.U.A. to prevent any of its members from belonging to any political party. The F.U.A. rightly or wrongly prides itself in that position. It boasts that it intends to "keep out of politics." But the moment that it takes action to ban from membership people for holding political views, it plunges the movement over the head in politics.

It will be interesting to follow these two cases and see if there is more tolerance and freedom in the old Tory party of Britain than in the F.U.A.

CCF M.L.A.'s Broadcast

Reports of the day's proceedings in the Legislature are now given daily over radio station CJCA at 6:10 p.m. The C.C.F. M.L.A.'s give the five-minute talk each Tuesday with Elmer E. Roper and A. J. Liesemer alternating the broadcasts. This feature is presented by the radio station under the heading, "Your Government Speaks". Arrangements have been made to have the talks rebroadcast from CFAC, Calgary, but at the time of going to press the CFAC time schedule was not available.



"Friends Of People's Weekly"

Woodsworth House, 10140 - 107 Street, Edmonton.

I hereby apply for membership in the "Friends of the People's Weekly Club" and in doing so, pledge that I will

- (a) Undertake to contribute an amount not less than 50 cents per month; or—
- (b) Secure four new subscribers to the People's Weekly a \$2.00 per year.

Signed _____

Address _____

(Sign this and return to the above address)

Hits Handling Of Oil Resources

"When the people of a new generation look back on this period of our history, I am convinced that they will agree with our contention that this government has not been wise or prudent in its administration of our oil resources," Elmer E. Roper, Provincial Leader of the C.C.F., said in speaking in the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the Legislature on Monday.

C.C.F. Proposal

"I do not need to remind this House that we agree with the policy of reserving for the province fifty per cent of the crown land in any area where exploration is going on," Mr. Roper said. "Not only do we agree with it, but we were first to propose it in this House. The \$62 million we have in the kitty has mostly come from the operation of that policy."

Choose Least Profitable

"But we part company with the government's policy in disposing of the crown reserves," he declared.

"There were three courses open to the government," said the C.C.F. Leader. "It could have developed the proven 'sure-thing' reserves by public ownership and thus have obtained all the revenue from the crown reserves as well as the royalties from the lands acquired by discovery companies. Or it could have called for 'leaders' on the crown reserves on a royalty basis from which royalties as high as 75 per cent would have been received. But the government chose the course which brought the largest short-term revenue and the smallest long-term revenue—the cash sale of leases on the proven government land," he contended.

Mr. Roper said the Interim Financial Statement for the first nine months of this fiscal year shows that the total revenue from oil was \$35,332,055.09 for the period. \$32,284,331.41 of this amount came from fees and rentals incidental to exploration and the sale of leases. Only \$3,051,724.58 came from royalties.

End in Sight

"A couple of weeks ago the Premier was reported to have told a meeting in Edmonton that unless some important new fields were discovered, the end of big cash returns from the sale of leases was just about in sight," he recalled. "Well, if that is not so now it will be some time. And then we'll depend on small 12 1/2 per cent royalties alone," said Mr. Roper.

"It is our contention," the C.C.F. Leader declared, "that this government has sacrificed the future to the present. That for large quick cash returns now it has sacrificed much larger long-term returns. That is what we have been saying for years in this House. We still say it. Some day, when it is too late, the truth of our contentions will be fully

Lethbridge C.C.F. Is 'Over The Top'

The first C.C.F. Constituency Association to go "over the top" in subscribing to its Organization Fund Quota is Lethbridge. Congratulations and bouquets!

Of course this wasn't just a "happencence." It was the result of a planned effort by a number of C.C.F. people and of generous donations from those who believe that through the organization of the C.C.F., democracy can become a reality, and that democracy is worth investing in.

Honorable mention is due to many active workers and donors; high among these are Mrs. Anne Peters, chairman of the membership committee, and Mrs. Jean Smith, Lethbridge Constituency Association secretary.

Mayerthorpe-Sangudo CCYM Club Formed

An enthusiastic group of 15 young people gathered in Sangudo, Monday evening, February 12, Square dances, waltzes, a delicious lunch and a little talk by Carroll Wenas of Edmonton on the C.C.Y.M. made a busy evening. A C.C.Y.M. club was formed which plans to hold its meetings alternately in Mayerthorpe and Sangudo.

Valerie Liss, of Sangudo, was elected president, with Keith Peterson, Mayerthorpe, vice-president; Marilyn Johnston, secretary-treasurer; and Robert Froebel and Carlyle Buxton, social conveners.

Mr. Roper said he wanted to commend the decision to refuse export of gas from the province. "We realize that the door has been left more than a little ajar in the statement that the government has made on the subject," he warned, "and I sincerely hope that if the government does come to the conclusion in the near future that there are sufficient reserves to permit export, the decision will not be made without further reference to the people of the province or at least to this House."

The speaker said he had no means of knowing what relationship there is between the decision of the government not to permit export of gas at this time and the announcement by the Calnesse Corporation that it will establish a huge plant in Edmonton. But he reminded the House of an argument used by the Premier in a previous session, to the effect that the prospect of cheap fuel was not enough to bring industries to Alberta.

"According to the report in Time Magazine last week," said Mr. Roper, "this new plant will consume forty million cubic feet a day for fuel only, and will use other large quantities for the production of chemicals. Such figures make it obvious that an abundance of natural gas has attracted industry to the province and will attract more."

Calgary President:



ALDERMAN ROBT. ALDERMAN

Calhoun Speaks At Meeting

"The Communist victory in China in 1949 was the conclusion of the republican revolution commenced in 1911" said Mr. Alex Calhoun addressing the annual meeting of the Calgary C.C.F. in the Canadian Danish Club Hall, Friday, February 23rd. "And that revolution was born in the United States. 'Thousands of Chinese students educated in the United States' flocked back to China at the beginning of this century bringing with them the foment of Western culture and democratic ideals. No other country in the world invested more in China in cultural enterprise up to 1945 than did the United States. No nation was better loved in China than was the United States. But starting with the support of Chiang Kai-Shek, the foollishness committed by the United States has sent this reservoir of goodwill hurtling down the drain," said the speaker.

Mr. Calhoun criticized the American insistence on branding China as an aggressor in the United Nations on the ground that it made a peaceful settlement of the war in Korea much more difficult, if not impossible, and was throwing China into the very arms of Russia. He said that Europe had voted for it only reluctantly and quoted the Wall Street Journal as stating that Europe had supported this American resolution "under the lash" of American pressure.

100 New Members

At the beginning of the meeting Ald. R. T. Alderman spoke warmly of the help given to the constituencies by Wm. Irvine, Provincial Director of Organization, and Mrs. Nellie Peterson, Provincial Secretary. He reported that as a result of house meetings held, over 100 new members had been added and 15 district committees had been set up.

Tribute to Women's Council
A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., paid tribute to the Women's Council of the C.C.F. which disbanded on February 7th after over 30 years of service, having started as the Women's Labor Council just after World War I. He reported that a gift of a writing case has been made to Miss Annie Campbell on behalf of the Calgary C.C.F. upon her departure from Calgary a few days before the meeting. A new Women's Committee of the C.C.F. is being organized to replace the disbanded Women's Council.

The treasurer and the secretary reported that a small bank balance existed and that approximately two-thirds of the quota to the provincial office for the year 1951 had been paid.

The following executive was

Kay Halliday, C.C.Y.M. Calgary President

Miss Kay Halliday was elected president of the Calgary C.C.Y.M. at the annual meeting held recently. B. E. Smith was returned as vice-president, Miss Bea Richardson, secretary-treasurer and Ron Stirling, director of education.

Plans are under way for a dance at the Crescent Heights High School on Friday, April 20.

CCYM Executive To Meet On March 18

C.C.Y.M. Provincial Executive will meet at Woodsworth House on March 18, at 9 a.m.

Plans will be discussed for a three-day lakeside camp June 30, July 1 and 2. Young people interested in attending should contact Carroll Wenas, Woodsworth House, Edmonton.

Banquet To Honor M.L.A.'s March 17

Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, and A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., will be the guests of honor when the Edmonton C.C.F. entertains at a banquet in the Corona Hotel on Saturday, March 17, at 6:30 p.m. Mrs. J. W. Adair is convening the dinner with Doug Trace arranging some excellent entertainment numbers.

It is felt that many members and C.C.F. supporters will want to attend this affair, and thereby show their appreciation of the work of the C.C.F. members in the Legislature. The accommodation is limited and those planning to attend should phone their reservations as soon as possible to Mrs. Adair at 31615. Tickets are \$1.65.

Heads Labor Council



ROY JAMHA

McCloy Speaks

Labor Pressing For Social Laws

Roy Jamha was re-elected president of the Edmonton Labor Council at the annual meeting held on Wednesday of last week. Chosen for the vice-presidency was Thomas Meehan, and for executive board members, Robert Atkin and James Shewchuk. Mrs. Ethel Wilson was returned by acclamation to the secretary's post.

Installation ceremony was performed by T. A. McCloy, of Calgary, who is the regional director of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Proposals for publicizing "Education Week", to be held the first week in March, were outlined by Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, Edmonton school trustee, who invited the co-operation of the Labor group in promoting it.

Price Controls

Reporting on the campaign, for re-imposition of price controls, (Continued on Page 7)

A C.C.Y.M. Booster!

That is the refrain C.C.Y.M.'ers are going to be stressing to C.C.F. members in the coming weeks and months.

A C.C.Y.M. Booster will be able to point out that the C.C.Y.M. will yield high dividends in the form of educated, experienced young men and women for the C.C.F.

A C.C.Y.M. Booster will

Hearty "thank you's" go to E. E. Roper, M.L.A., and to the Calgary C.C.Y.M. for their con-

acquaint young people in the district with the aims and purposes of the C.C.Y.M. and encourage them to join.

A C.C.Y.M. Booster will be very interested in the C.C.Y.M. Finance Drive, upon the success of which depends C.C.Y.M. expansion next fall.

contributions to the C.C.Y.M. Finance Drive. To those who have not yet got in on the fun, see below! Please fill it in and send it in!

I am enclosing the sum of \$_____ as my contribution to the success of the C.C.Y.M. in Alberta.

Signed _____

Address _____

Contributions should be sent to C.C.Y.M., Woodsworth House, Edmonton.

To Decide Grouard Nomination Thursday

Decision as to whether or not the C.C.F. will contest the Grouard seat in the forthcoming provincial by-election will be decided at a C.C.F. constituency meeting at High Prairie on Thursday, March 8. William Irvine, C.C.F. provincial director of organization, will attend the meeting.

elected to office: President, Ald. Robert T. Alderman; Vice-Pres., Mr. Perry Brooks; Treasurer, Miss Ruth Cherry; Secretary, Miss Dorothy Powe. Executive Members: Alex Calhoun, Gladys Dynes, Norman Riches, B. E. Smith, Ron Stirling; Women's Committee Representative (to be appointed by the Committee); Bowness Representative: Mr. Paul Katakazaly (previously elected by the Bowness Group); C.C.Y.M. Representative, Miss Kay Halliday; Executive, A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

Prof. Gads Tells Of Siberian Life

Dealing with the historical and geographical aspects of Siberia, "Our Northern Neighbor," Professor L. E. Gads used a map of Canada as a yardstick in comparing the physical make-up of the two countries when he addressed the Edmonton C.C.F. in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening. Encountering similar difficulties in east-west transportation, those of Siberia were accentuated by the immensity of the territory, he said, and pointed to the fact that the railway journey from Moscow, in the west, to Vladivostok in the east, involved a 10-day trip. Lantern slides were also used to illustrate the similarity of agricultural and scenic aspects of life in the two countries.

Touching briefly on the political situation, Professor Gads, who was born in Boukhara, in Russian, Turkistan, and lived in Siberia from 1912 to 1920, referred to the experience of his family during the revolution and civil war period.

Mrs. J. W. Adair, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, Floyd Johnson, and introduced the speaker. N. P. Finnemore expressed the appreciation of the audience at the conclusion of the lecture.

Roy Jamha urged the support of the meeting for labor's drive to have price and rental controls re-

CCF Favors Idea Of A "Third Force"

Sponsored by the Lethbridge C.C.F. Club, the C.C.F. Provincial Executive at its meeting on Saturday approved a request that the National Council "embrace in our international policy the idea of a 'third force' as defined by Premier T. C. Douglas in the Saskatchewan Legislature, and place increasing emphasis on peaceful, humane and creative methods of overcoming the evils of both capitalism and communism."

CCF Bridge Monday At Woodsworth House

Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club is extending a hearty invitation to all members, to attend a mixed bridge at Woodsworth House on Monday, March 5, at 8:15 p.m., with Mrs. J. E. Cook as convener.

There will be a draw for a beautifully hooked rug, the handwork of Mrs. E. H. Moore, instituted in Canada.

Arrangements for a series of house meetings in the latter part of April were referred to the chairman of the organization committee, Roy Jamha.

Chairman of committees were announced as follows: Program and organization, Roy Jamha; social, Mrs. J. W. Adair, reception and membership, Art Thornton, and publicity, Miss Isabel MacMillan.

fared a little better than the mine-workers, others worse. For the most part all the raises in pay of Canadian workers in the past five years have been filched away by high prices, Mr. Roper charged.

Profits to the Few

"We might have expected that the honorable member who deplored labor's demands for higher wages might at least have mentioned that the big shots are doing much better," the C.C.F. speaker suggested. "Generally speaking the profits of Canadian big business have doubled in the past five years. In 1949 profits of major corporations totalled \$2 billion before taxes, an increase of 35 per cent over 1946. Net profits after taxes were \$1,200 millions, up 65 per cent over 1946," he added.

Mr. Roper stated that during the past five years there has been a very large increase in the physical volume of the goods produced in this country.

"This should have brought a higher standard of living to all the Canadian people," he said. "As a matter of fact it has done nothing of the kind. It has only brought greater profits to the few. This was a situation which once disturbed Social Crediters. It doesn't disturb them any more."



94, 193—C. 1951—ART SCHWARTZ

Condemn Duty

(Continued from page 1)

dian levels, and to produce goods which Canadians wanted. According to the Prime Minister, according to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and according to the Minister of Finance, it was by such means that Britain would be able to earn the Canadian dollars with which to buy our farm products. . . . The British automobile industry accepted the admonition to our government. It got its prices down; it earned Canadian dollars. What is its reward? Apparently its reward is to be this so-called dumping duty."

Mr. Thatcher declared that if we are to continue trading with Britain we shall have to give them an opportunity of earning Canadian dollars. And today, he said, the price of Canadian cars is almost beyond the reach of the average Canadian consumer. "British cars are supplying a need in the Canadian market for cheaper transportation. If this duty is proceeded with it can only help to send the already skyrocketing cost of living up even further."

The Moose Jaw member declared that Canadian automobiles have doubled in price since 1939, and today the Canadian industry cannot supply enough cars to meet the demand. He stated that one must wait several months for delivery of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth. Furthermore, there is no unemployment in the automobile industry; on the contrary, there is a shortage of skilled workers. In light of the defence program, Mr. Thatcher predicted that fewer Canadian cars would be available in the future. He said the "dumping duty" placed on British cars was undoubtedly at the request of the Canadian automobile manufacturers. "If the Canadian automobile industry wants to sell more cars in Canada, let it produce them more cheaply. He called for the removal of the duties which are scheduled to go into effect May 31.

Opposes Conscription For Home Defence

OTTAWA (CPA)—Canada's best contribution to her Atlantic allies, under the present circumstances is in the field of arms and industrial production, stated Clarence Gillis (C.C.F., Cape Breton South) in the House on February 15. He was speaking in opposition to the Social Credit motion for conscription for home defence.

Mr. Gillis believed that the call for conscription is premature and impractical at the present time. To draft men for the armed services would be to take them away from vital industry, and he believed that Canada has not the manpower to spare.

APPEAL TO C.C.F. CLUBS

By WILLIAM IRVINE, C.C.F. Director of Organization
This is the time of year when all members of the C.C.F. should renew their membership. Some may think that there is plenty of time before next December to pay their annual fees. But that is not so. The fees of our members provide the money needed for the expansion of our organization work. We are now planning our organization work for the summer months. It will be the membership fees paid up which will determine the extent of our summer effort. If, therefore, you want to get the best returns on your membership fees and contributions to the organization fund, now is the time to pay up.

When local club secretaries receive the above lists there will be detailed suggestions as to how to proceed to do the job. But if secretaries think they have a better way of doing it, then of course they should do it that way. In general, however, it will be the duty of the secretary to call his local together, explain the job to be done and divide the list of members to be canvassed among the members present, fixing a definite date on which the work is to be completed.

JOB FOR C.C.F. LOCALS

The securing of new members and the renewal of membership are part of the work which must be done by C.C.F. locals. The executive is depending on each local to do this simple task. Accordingly, all necessary information is being sent to each local. We are sending a complete list of all who have been members from 1946 to 1950 inclusive. The list for 1951 will not be complete and cannot be because memberships are coming in constantly. So if on the lists furnished you, some one should appear not to

There will also be a list of People's Weekly subscribers with expiry date given. Canvassers should never fail to give members and others an opportunity to take our paper.

We hope that each local will do its best to meet and accomplish this canvass job before the Spring work if possible. Otherwise, to meet as soon as possible thereafter. Also we should appreciate hearing from each local secretary as to what his or her local proposes to do and when.

Jones Seeks Aid For B. C. Fruit Farmers

OTTAWA (CPA)—The loss of 336,610 fruit-bearing trees in the famous Okanagan Valley as a result of severe frost last season was brought to the attention of the House of Commons by Owen L. Jones (C.C.F., Yale) on February 15. Mr. Jones stated that this represented an average 20 per cent loss to the fruit farmers; he expressed the need for compensation for these losses. He believed that compensation should justly come from the federal treasury, to assist this nationally important industry.

Ottawa Won't Study Health Insurance

OTTAWA (CPA)—Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) asked the Minister of Health in the House of Commons on February 7: "Will the government consider the setting up, at this session, of a special committee, similar to last year's committee on old age security, to study and report on the whole question of health insurance for the Canadian people?" Health Minister Martin replied: "It is not the intention of the government to recommend the setting up of such a committee at the present time."

J.C.'s New

(Continued from page 1)

Credit speakers blamed everything on the "fifty big shots." Now there is a new villain in the Social Credit book—not the big shots, but the little shots."

As a matter of fact, organized labor has not been able to keep up to the increasing cost of living, the C.C.F. member contended.

He pointed out that coal miners, to use the example of our largest group of workers in this province, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, received an average weekly wage of \$39.84 in 1946. In 1950, before the recent increase, the average wage was \$50.81. But when adjusted to the increased cost of living the \$50.81 received in 1950 was worth \$36.64 compared with the \$39.84 received in 1946.

In other words the purchasing power of the miners in 1950 was \$3.20 less than in 1946.

"There has since been an increase of \$3.50 in the weekly wage, but living costs have also risen so that the Alberta miner-worker is not as well off today as he was in 1946. If the government's spokesman had his way the miners would permit their standard of life to deteriorate without doing anything about it," said the C.C.F. Leader.

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\$40 Pension Now Worth \$23

OTTAWA (CPA) — Stanley Knowles (C.C.F. Winnipeg North Centre), pleaded with the government recently in the House, to the effect that if the Government were unduly concerned with the difficulties involved in administering a program of price controls, to weigh against these difficulties the hardships now being experienced by the people of Canada in making both ends meet under the high cost of living. "In almost every home in this country the problem of making both ends meet is becoming an impossible one, carrying with it a terrible sense of frustration. Surely the Canadian people have the right to expect their government and their parliament to take steps to help to alleviate that serious difficulty."

Mr. Knowles reminded the House that while the general

cost of living index stood at 172.5, the food index was 220.2. This was a particular hardship on old age pensioners, whose meagre pittance was spent almost entirely on food. He declared that the \$40 maximum pension now being paid under federal legislation is worth only about \$23 in terms of 1935-39 value.

Returning to old age pensions, Mr. Knowles had asked the Prime Minister whether the government intended introducing any amendment to the constitution to enable implementation of the recommendations of the parliamentary committee on old age pensions (\$40 at 65 with means test; no means test over 70). The Prime Minister had replied that nothing would be done until the provinces had indicated their stand on the proposals. Mr.

Knowles then pressed for amending legislation now, so there would be no delay when the provinces have made their decisions known, which would not be more than two months from now, as most legislatures are soon to go into session.

Not Enough

The C.C.F. member warned the government: "As the Minister of National Health and Welfare and other members of the committee know, just as soon as this plan is put into effect some of us will start a campaign to have it improved. That \$40 is not enough. That means 'test from '65 to '69 should not be there.' But he urged on the government to see there was no delay in implementing the proposed program. "The time for old age pension legislation is as soon as possible, certainly at this session of parliament."

Asks 25 Cent

(Continued from page 1) the five-year pool the Canadian consumer obtained wheat at a price lower than was received for Class 2 wheat on the world market. Farmers know that the cheap flour and bread policy of the government was not paid for in the main out of the national treasury, but was paid for by a few thousand prairie farmers."

Mr. Argue stated that western farmers are still in effect subsidizing the Canadian consumer. For wheat sold in Canada for flour production, millers are paying \$1.90 a bushel for No. 1 wheat, which is the ceiling under the international wheat agreement. At the same time, No. 2 wheat is selling in world markets at \$2.12 a bushel.

"So on every Bushel of Canadian wheat going into Canadian consumption, the farmers of the west are subsidizing the Canadian consumer to the extent of 22 cents. I do not object to wheat being sold at \$1.90 a bushel or less; but if the Canadian consumer is to get cheap wheat let it be at the expense of all the people of Canada, not at the expense of one section of our population, in this case our wheat farmers," he said.

Wants Financial Report

The C.C.F. member held that there should be certain changes in the policy of the Wheat Board. "I welcome the 20 cent increase in the initial prices for wheat and barley and the increase of 10 cents in the initial price for oats; but when that announcement was made I believe a statement should have been issued showing the present financial position of the Wheat Board so the farmers would have a reasonable idea what the final payment at the end of the year would be after the crop had been marketed." He stated that the annual report of the Wheat Board should be made public within three months of the end of the crop year, so that farmers would know the board's financial position and the amount of money they may expect in further payments.

"At the behest of his mother, Willie had somewhat reluctantly invited several of his little friends to come in and help him play with his Christmas toys. Now two of his pals had joined him on his hobby horse, making his seat uncomfortable and crowded.

Willie cast about in his mind for some diplomatic means of relieving the situation. Presently he suggested: "I think if one of us should get down there would be more room for me."

Labor Pressing

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. Jamha told of the publicity work carried on locally and contacts made with provincial and federal representatives. He commended the work of Mrs. Wilson in organizing a group to hand out leaflets to the public on the previous Saturday.

In reply to representations made urging the retention of rent controls, Hon. George Prudham advised that the matter was constantly being reviewed and that any government action which might follow would be in the best interests of the people as a whole. Another letter from M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, told of C.C.F. efforts to have the government institute price controls. He noted that not one Liberal voted for the C.C.F. motion calling for price controls.

Score Dumping Duty

Branding the re-imposition of a dumping duty on English cars as unnecessary, delegates pointed out it was discriminating against the working man who wished to purchase a low-priced car.

McCloy Speaks

Speaking at the conclusion of the business meeting, Mr. McCloy gave a brief summary of social legislation requested by the C.C.L. Federation in a memorandum submitted recently to the members of the Alberta provincial cabinet. It called for equalization of widows' pensions and mothers' and children's allowances under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 100% compensation for disabled workmen, increased minimum wages, and abolition of the means test for old age pensioners.

The Labor delegation had, he said, been received courteously by the government, but there was indication that no extensive changes in social legislation were contemplated. Even though Alberta has prospered through exploitation of its natural resources, the widows and orphans, "as in depression days" were still the forgotten people, he contended. The government, he said, seemed reluctant to amend legislation because "it is not due for reconsideration until 1952 or 1953". He recalled that during war-time orders-in-council were used frequently to meet an emergency situation. They were essential, he agreed, but so are the measures we are proposing on behalf of the less fortunate members of the community.

He urged the delegates to make the M.L.A.'s and M.P.'s aware of Labor's requests. It's time, he said, that some of the surplus wealth of this province came back to those to

Labor Presses

(Continued from page 1)

first occasion on which such a united stand has been taken by the labor groups.

The labor spokesmen were: Percy Bengough, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor; Gerard Picard, president of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, and A. J. Kelly, chairman of the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods.

Wages Already Controlled

The unions took the position that while price controls were immediately necessary and practical, there was no immediate necessity for wage controls.

The brief maintained that wages were already subject to a large measure of control through contracts and collective bargaining. "It is quite possible that if there had been as much control over prices as there already is over wages, price increases would have been much more moderate than they have been. If every firm or industry that wanted an increase had been obliged first to submit its case to a public Board and to keep its prices as they were till the board had investigated and reported, price increases would certainly have been much slower and probably much smaller than they have been."

"The labor movement recognizes that wages could go up fast enough and far enough to break a price ceiling, though it sees no immediate danger of anything of the sort. It believes that the proper way to deal with this question is a government-labor-management conference to work out methods of wage stabilization."

whom it was promised in 1935.

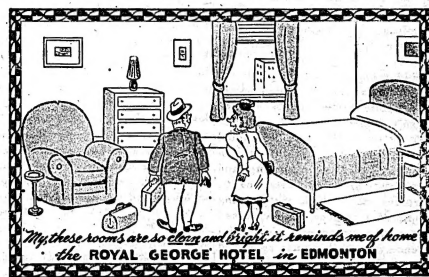
Hits "Witch-Hunting"

He scored the "witch-hunting" proposal of Hon. C. E. Gerhart, head of the provincial civil defence committee, who suggested to a group of manufacturers in Edmonton that as a precaution against sabotage, employees might be fingerprinted. It put the workers in the category of suspicious criminals, said Mr. McCloy, and he resented this label on Labor people. Mr. Gerhart in his speech had indicated that there were around 500 "spies" in the province. If that is the case, said the speaker, then it is the duty of the minister to hand over their names to the R.C.M.P. He suggested that Mr. Gerhart might have told the manufacturers of the workers' productive efforts and ask the manufacturers to get in line.

Addresses C.C.F. Meeting



ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (left), is shown with Ford Brand, secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Trades and Labor Congress, at the annual Ontario C.C.F. sustaining membership dinner. Mr. Randolph is an American writer, educator and socialist. He has been president of his union for 25 years.



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Personal Stuff

(Continued from Page 1)
aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union."

A few days ago the Minister in charge of civil defence in the province, Hon. C. E. Gerhart, speaking to a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, had said that there were between 500 and 600 spies in Alberta. According to the newspaper report of his speech, "he also urged careful study by employers of present workers and applicants for positions and suggested tagging and fingerprinting of all employees as a security safeguard." My comment on this was that the Minister apparently thought that the way to prevent the encroachment of a police state was to establish a police state in Alberta.

I said: "While we are prepared to give our support to every necessary preparation for civil defence in our province, we believe those in charge of that effort should try to refrain from promoting hysteria and suspicion among the people of the province. I think if the Minister knows that there are 500 or 600 spies in Alberta, he should take his information to the police, instead of throwing it out to a public gathering. And if he doesn't know where the alleged 500 or 600 spies are, he should have enough responsibility to refrain from making alarming and suspicion-arousing statements. Furthermore, I think the working people of this province have good reason to resent the Minister's inference that if there are spies and traitors among us they will be

found among the workers in industry. I remind the Minister that persons who are willing to betray their country are not always, or even often, found among working people, from which have come the great majority of those who even now are giving their lives in Korea. The traitors usually come from places higher on the economic ladder."

"I don't believe we can win the struggle against communism by military preparation alone. In a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor there was a cartoon strongly. In the foreground was the figure of Uncle Sam, surrounded by huge bags of grain. In the background was a great tall, gaunt figure wielding a huge scythe. The blade of the scythe, which was labelled 'hunger', was swinging towards a mass of people labelled 'India'. The caption read: 'What about this aggressor?' Twenty-five years ago the great American missionary, E. Stanley Jones, wrote a book, 'Christianity or Communism', in which he predicted that if the so-called Christian nations failed to give a practical demonstration of the brotherhood of man in Asia, the hungry millions of China and India would turn to Communism. The west responded to that challenge by destroying food, or by paying farmers to keep their land fallow, because too much of anything is disastrous to our economy. Well, we've lost the struggle in China and we haven't too much time in India. If we have no better motive than to save our own skins we should be willing to make a very large part of our so-

called defence expenditures take the form of food for those who need it. Hungry millions cannot be expected to appreciate a Christian democracy that reveals its own super-abundance while they starve."

With Greatest

(Continued from page 1)
should be far ahead of Manitoba," he claimed. "We are in fact very far behind."

"The reason for this is that the government refuses to take the step which must be taken if the farm people of Alberta are to get extensive electrification," said Mr. Roper.

Not Doing The Job
The Manitoba Government had found it necessary to take over the private power company in that province because it was not doing the job, the speaker said. "And private power companies are not doing the job in Alberta," he charged. Mr. Roper said he was amused to listen every day to the frantic appeals from the Calgary Power Company on the radio for people to turn out lights and turn off appliances at the peak load hours. "Maybe," he quipped, "we should be asked to take some comfort out of the fact that most Alberta people, on the farms, have no lights or appliances to turn off."

"Why are we hearing these

frantic appeals to save electricity?" the C.C.F. member asked. "Simply because of the failure of private enterprise to plan for the future."

"It is public enterprise that is saving the situation in Alberta today. If it were not for the energy the Calgary Power Company is now buying from the publicly-owned Edmonton Power Plant the province really would be in the soup," he declared.

"The distinguishing marks of good business enterprise are foresight, planning and a capacity to meet new and changing needs," Mr. Roper agreed.

Proven Superiority
"By these standards public enterprise in the field of electric power in this province has proven its superiority," the speaker contended. "In 1950 the total consumption of electric energy in Edmonton for public, industrial and domestic purposes was 184 million KWH. In addition to supplying this energy to our city and its citizens the publicly-owned Edmonton Power Plant sold 108 million KWH to the Calgary Power Company."

Saved the Situation
"It was this assistance given to private enterprise by the more efficient public enterprise that saved the situation in the province," Mr. Roper declared.

The C.C.F. Leader called upon the government to tackle this problem in the only way it "can be effectively tackled," by acquiring control of the power resources of the province and by setting up a Provincial Power System capable of being expanded to serve the needs of the farm people of the Province."

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U.S. Training

(Continued from page 1)
during school recesses. He believed that a national registration program was urgent, as part of civil defence measures, so that defence workers on the local level would be acquainted with population figures when it came to accounting for missing or injured persons in case of disaster. He called upon the government to assist municipalities in equipping themselves with fire-fighting apparatus. He stated that he did not believe that civil defence matters called for secrecy. "I believe that publicity is essential in this instance, a full knowledge of the gravity of the situation, and a full knowledge of the part our citizens are expected to play in the event of a catastrophe."

U.S. Training Costly
Mr. Jones called for increased facilities for training the reserve army, which he thought would grow considerably if conditions were adequately improved. He also asked why the federal government was paying a premium of \$40 a head for officers and \$20 for men, to the United States, for training approximately 9,000 Canadian soldiers at Fort Lewis, when the camp site at Vernon, B.C., could accommodate thousands of troops for training, as it did during the last war. He held that the Fort Lewis training is costing Canada \$200,000 per month in U.S. dollars, and declared that "this takes too large a bite out of our \$5,000 million program."

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Liesemer And Smith At Red Deer CCYM

A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., and B. E. Smith, Alberta C.C.Y.M. president, spoke briefly at a regular meeting of the Red Deer C.C.Y.M. recently.

Ask Capital

(Continued from page 1)

attempted to defend the government's policy to date.

Flouted Will of People
Mr. Coldwell said he recalled the minister's own words last session when he (the minister) had expected the cost-of-living index to "level off" at about 145. Last summer, the C.C.F. leader said, the index had already reached 150, and now stood at the historic height of 172.5. He recalled the House vote for milk subsidy in August, 1946, in order to assist both producer and consumer. "Yet within six weeks of that vote the government discontinued that subsidy and in effect flouted the will of the elected representatives of the people. Since then step by step we have seen the removal of subsidies, the removal of controls, the rise in prices and the unprecedented heights to which rents have gone in this country."

"I am saying that the government has failed. We welcome the leader of the opposition's support for the sub-amendment, but again let me remind the House that when we were fighting for a continuance of intelligent controls and beneficial subsidies, my honorable friends of the Progressive Conservative Party joined with the government of Canada in voting against the continuance of those controls and subsidies."

Invitation to Profiteers

The C.C.F. leader declared that the speeches of the Prime Minister and Trade Minister C. D. Howe in the House recently, in which they both intimated that perhaps sometime in the future controls would be put into effect, "is an invitation to certain types of businessmen . . . to push prices up and take all the traffic will bear in the hope that if they get them high enough, and the price level is stabilized at that point, they will continue to reap undue profits." Mr. Coldwell said that he hoped the minister's budget would "deal with this kind of thing by clapping on an excess profits tax to drain back this kind of money which has been taken out of the Canadian people."

Mr. Coldwell quoted from Hansard a statement of former Finance Minister Halsey, who estimated that between 1942 and 1946, the price control program had cost the government about \$200 million a year, but that this expenditure had saved the consumer and the government as purchasers possibly two-and-a-half billion dollars a year. Mr. Coldwell said that this meant that for every dollar we spent on controls, we saved the consumers and the country \$12.50.

It was the duty of the government, the C.C.F. leader declared, to see to it that the savings of the people are protected, and that there is also protection for the standard of living of those living on pensions. He called for a rollback of prices and for subsidies to primary producers so that consumer goods will cost less, as a real attempt to bring economic stability and unity among our people in the great national effort we are being called upon to make.

Liesemer On Radio Monday, March 5

"Provincial Affairs" broadcast on Monday, March 5, at 6.45 p.m. will be given by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., who is now in Edmonton for the session of the Legislature. A Dominion network release, the talk will be carried by CFBN, CFBN and CHAT.